

Module 6

Mainstreaming climate change in national, sector and sub-national policies, strategies and programmes

Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change



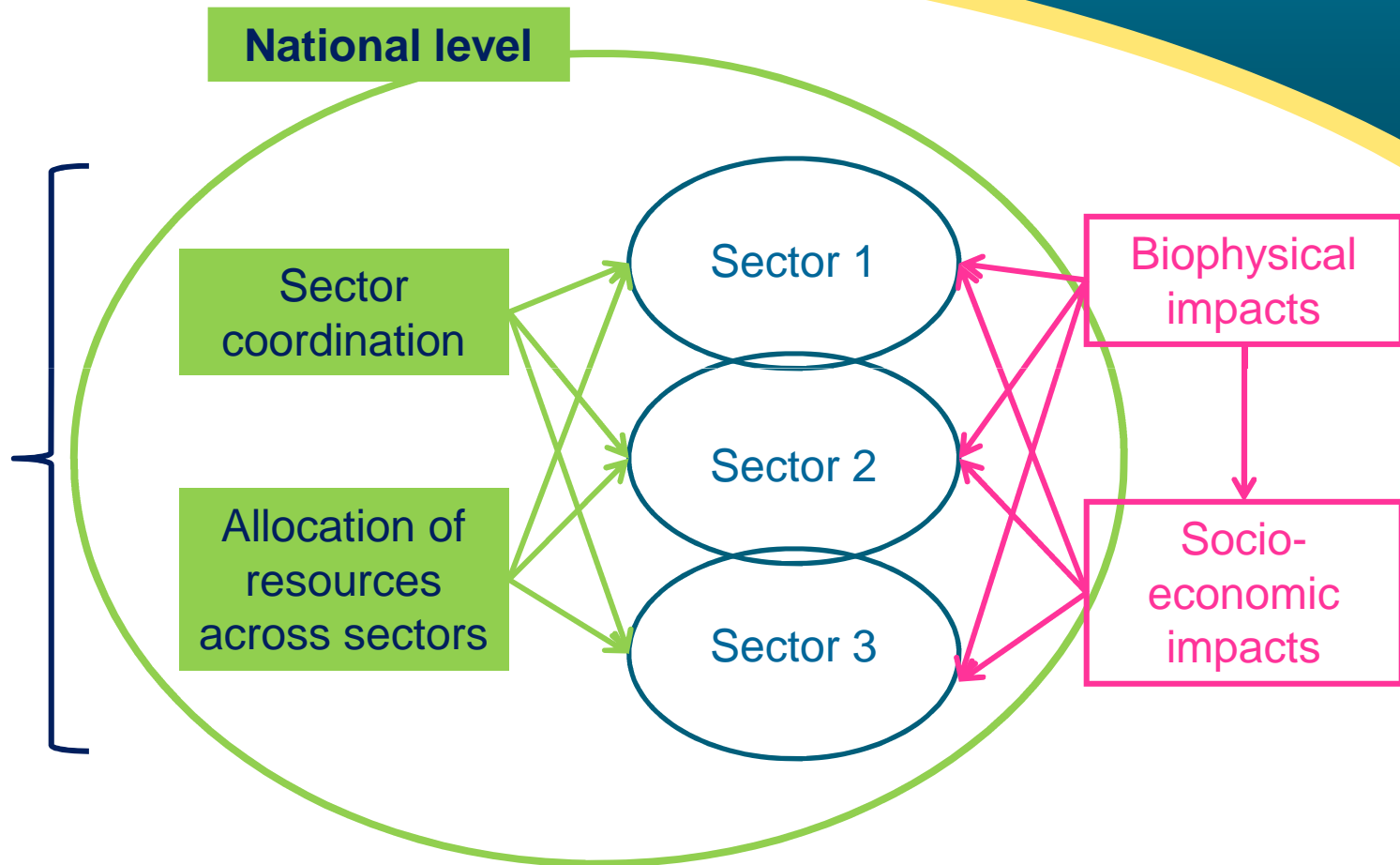
MWH

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

Why mainstream climate change at the national,
sector and sub-national levels?

Why mainstream climate change at strategic planning levels?

More:
-integrated
-effective
-efficient
-sustainable
responses



Why mainstream climate change at strategic planning levels?



National level

Overall guiding policy framework

National legislation/regulation

Exercise of some key functions

Management of international relations

Sector level

Operationalisation and implementation of national policies

Sector-specific legislation/regulation

Own initiatives, development of capacities & good practices

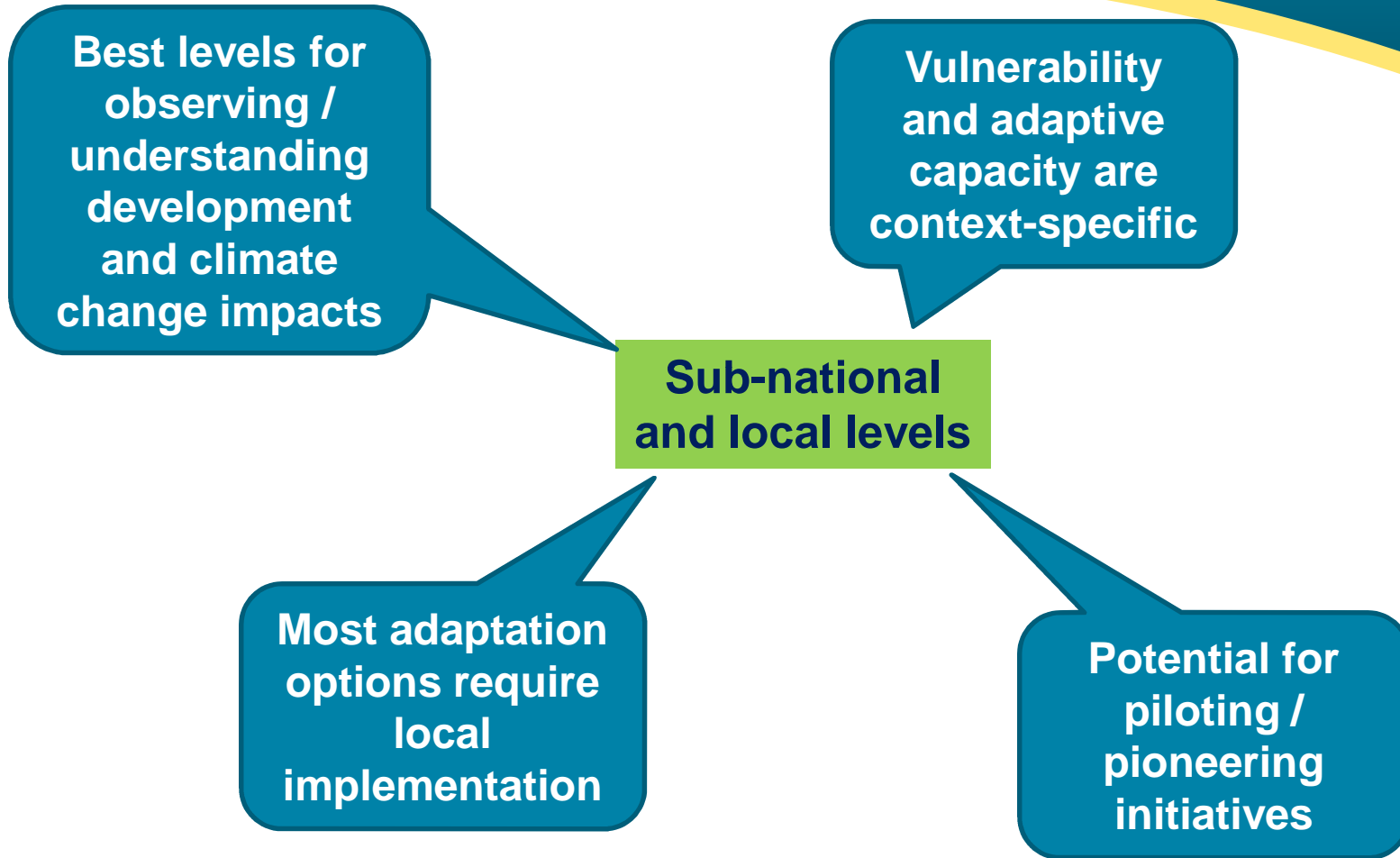
Transboundary cooperation on climate-relevant issues

Wider pool of resources

Wider ownership of response

More widespread capacity and institution building

Why mainstream climate change at lower levels of governance?



Source: OECD (2009a)

Key stakeholders and cross-level interactions

Key stakeholders



**Ministries of
Finance,
Planning,
Development**

**Ministries with
sector-specific
competences**

**Donor
agencies**

**Members of
Parliament**

**Sector
management
agencies**

**Civil society
organisations**

**Sub-national /
local governments**

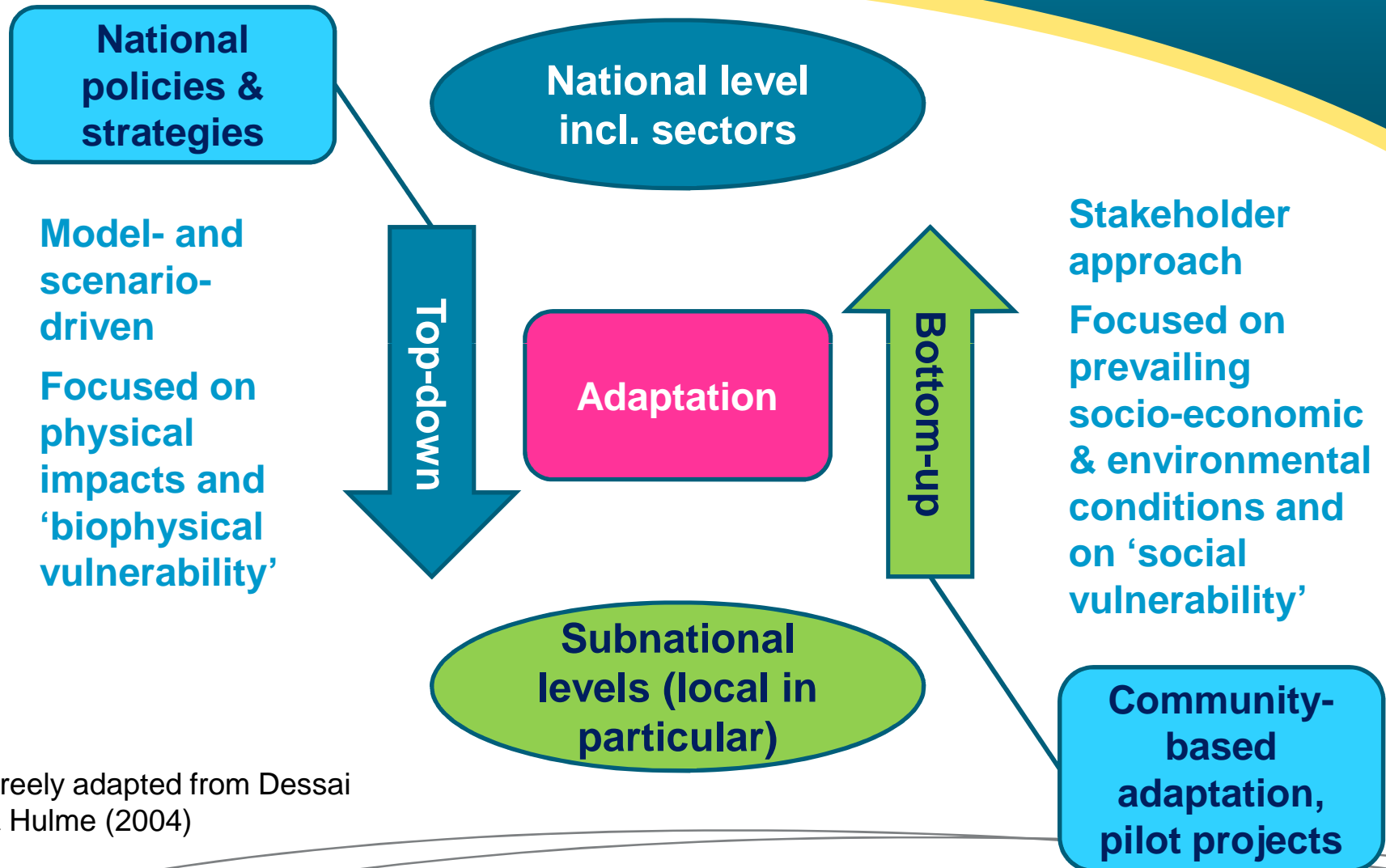
**Local citizens
& organisations**

**Research
organisations**

**Private
sector**

**Local
private
sector**

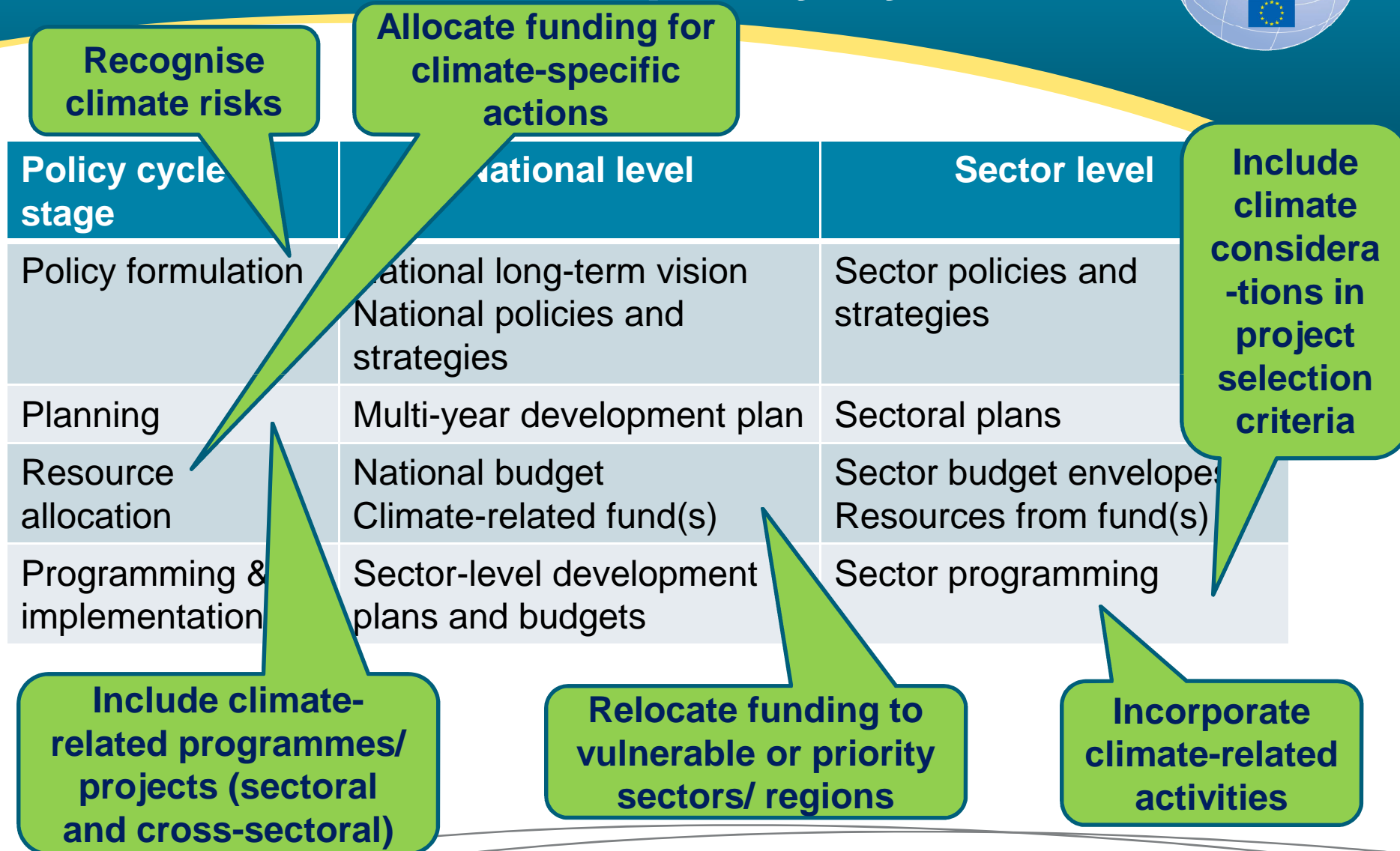
Top-down and bottom-up approaches to adaptation



Freely adapted from Dessai & Hulme (2004)

Main entry points for mainstreaming climate change in strategic policy and planning processes

Main entry points in the national and sector policy cycles



Adapted from: Olhoff & Schaer (2010) Fig. 1, p. 10

Illustration: Climate change integration in the forestry sector (1)



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



FAO



NFP Facility

Integration of Climate Change into the National Forest Programmes

South Africa Workshop

Johannesburg, 22-23 April 2010

Objectives:

- Raise awareness and exchange views
- Provide input into South Africa's Forestry Climate Change Sector Plan
- Contribute to the development of international guidelines on integrating CC issues into the forestry sector at policy level

Illustration: Climate change integration in the forestry sector (2)



- Range of stakeholders involved:
 - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
 - Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
 - Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
 - Local Municipalities;
 - Council of Science and Industry Research (CSIR)
 - Industry representatives Forestry South Africa (FSA)
 - Independent Consultants

Illustration: Climate change integration in the forestry sector (3)

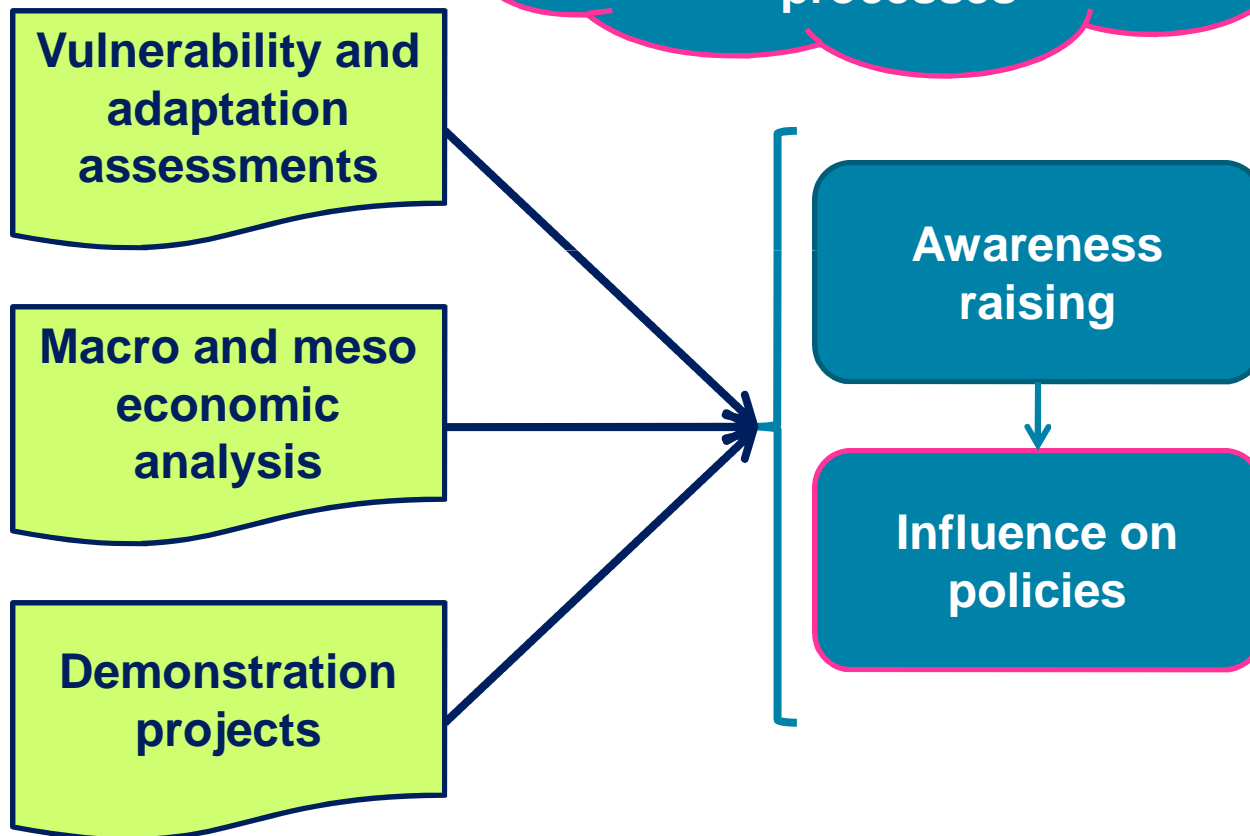


- Some conclusions and recommendations:
 - Forestry sector makes important contribution to both adaptation and mitigation
 - Adaptation to be analysed from a livelihoods and poverty reduction perspective
 - CC to be integrated into existing forest policies, institutions, research programmes – no need for parallel policies and structures
 - Forest monitoring systems to be upgraded/expanded to support planning & monitoring of adaptation & mitigation
 - Knowledge management system to be developed to make best use of all existing (but often scattered/inaccessible) research and other data

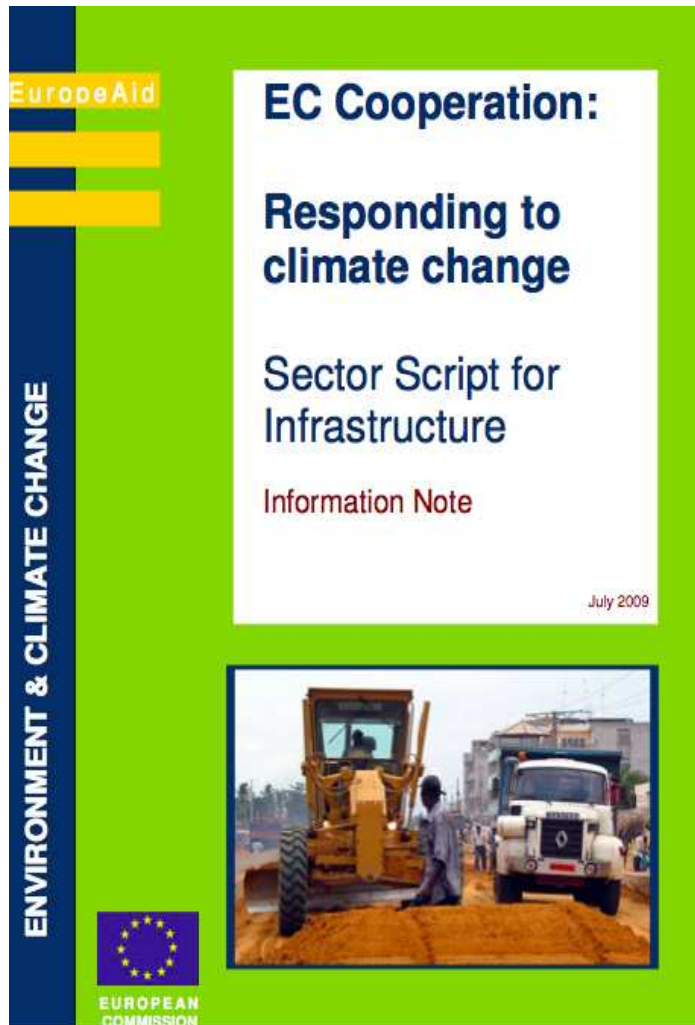
Tools for mainstreaming climate change in strategic policy and planning processes

Tools supporting awareness raising...

... are also useful for influencing policies and informing planning processes

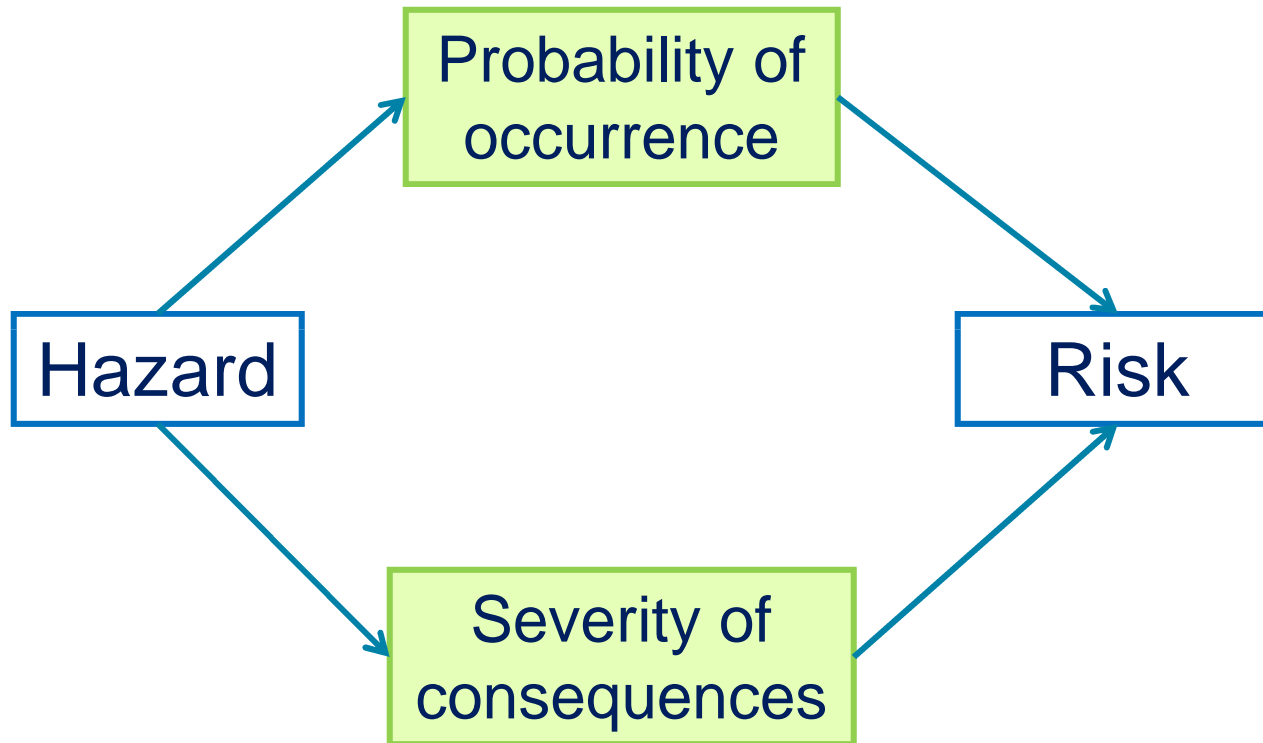


EuropeAid's climate change sector scripts



- Agriculture and rural development
- Ecosystems and biodiversity management
- Education
- Energy supply
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Solid waste management
- Trade and investment
- Water supply and sanitation

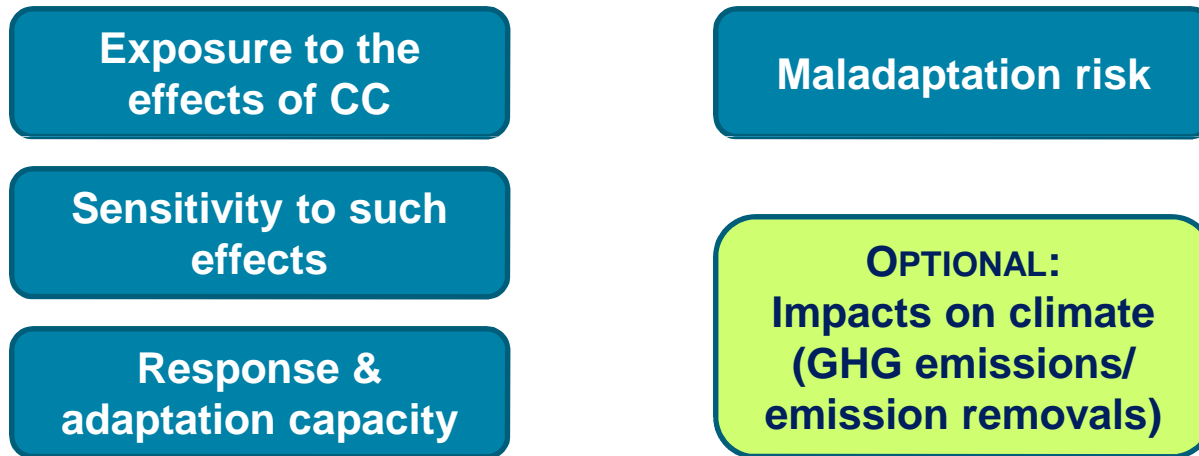
Hazard and risk



Climate risk screening



- Identifies potential risks for a programme or project by assessing, in its specific context:



- A standard screening questionnaire can be developed to support this exercise

Climate risk screening: key factors to consider



- Location
- Sector
- Relationship of the planned intervention to livelihoods
- Socio-economic conditions (current – projected)
- Adaptive capacity of various stakeholder groups
 - Including current coping mechanisms / autonomous adaptation measures
- Lifetime of the considered investments/activities

Outcomes of climate risk screening

Vulnerability to the effects of CC	None or low	No specific action, or limited measures
	Medium	Further investigation, adaptation measures
	High	Further investigation, redesign for reduced vulnerability/enhanced adaptive capacity, or even abandonment
Risk of maladaptation	No	No specific action
	Yes	Further investigation, redesign for reduced maladaptation risk, or even abandonment
GHG emissions or emission removals	Insignificant	No specific action, or limited measures
	Significant (*)	Further investigation and enhancement of mitigation potential

(*) In proportion to the size/scope of the intervention

- Climate risk assessment (CRA) is a dedicated study aimed at:
 - assessing in further detail the risks identified during climate risk screening
 - identifying possible risk prevention, risk mitigation and other adaptation measures
 - assessing these options
 - formulating concrete recommendations with regard to the design of the programme or project

The assessment of future climate risks should be anchored to an assessment of current risks

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)



- A study:
 - aimed at analysing the environmental consequences of proposed policies/plans/programmes, as well as the main environmental opportunities, risks and constraints to be taken into account
 - for the purpose of promoting more sustainable development

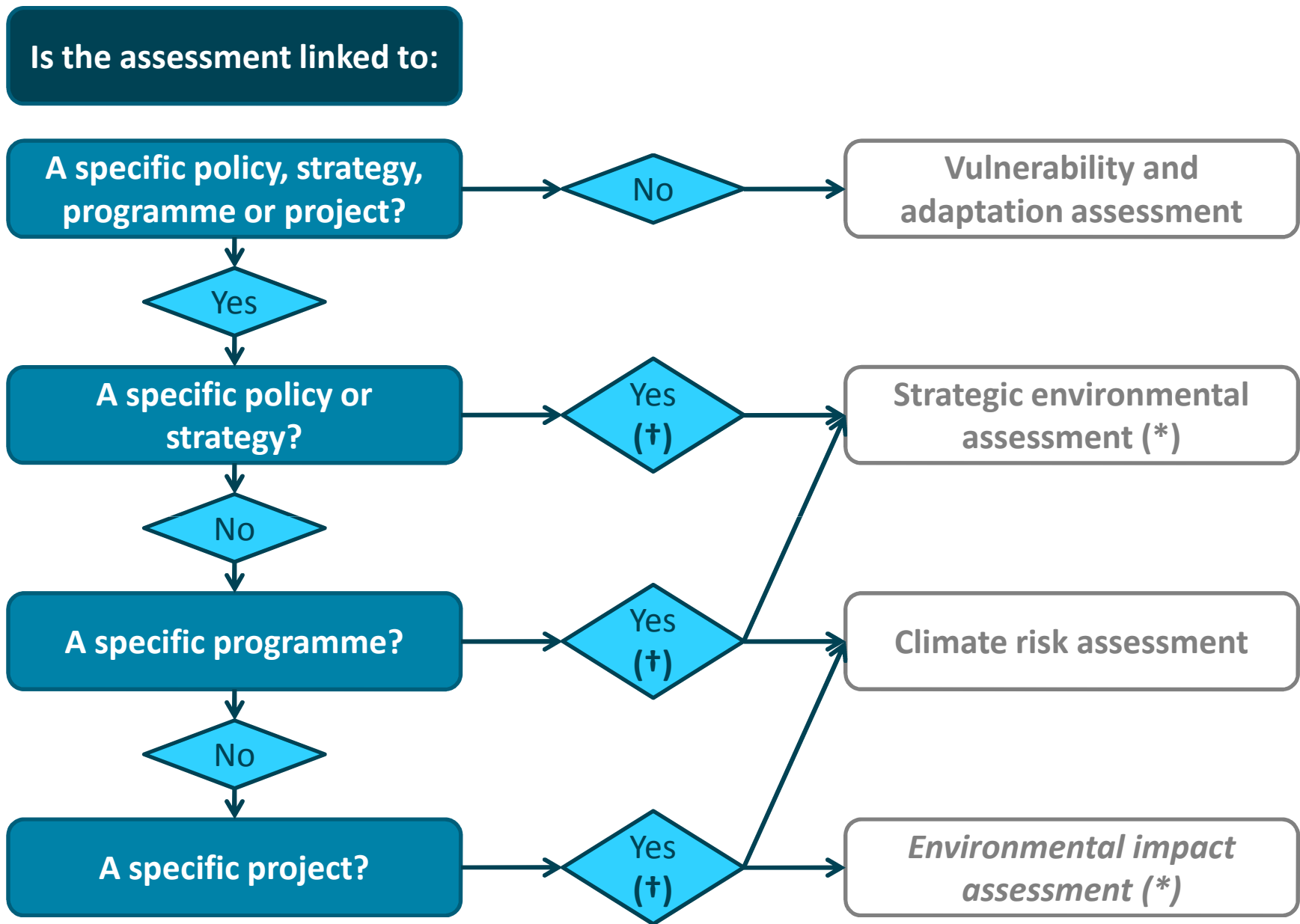
Ensures that environmental considerations are taken into account EARLY in the policy & planning process

Role of SEA in supporting climate change mainstreaming



- With adequate ToR, SEA can:
 - identify elements of the considered policy or programme that are sensitive to or at risk from climate change
 - identify elements that may result in increased vulnerability to the effects of climate change
 - assess direct and indirect GHG emissions
 - identify options for risk management, adaptation and mitigation
- and make recommendations on alternatives, on institutional aspects, capacity building, etc.

For a model of ToR, see handout or EC *Guidelines on the Integration of Environment & Climate Change (2009)*, Annex 5



(†) Climate risk screening can be applied before undertaking a more detailed assessment

(*) With ToRs adapted to include climate-related considerations

Action planning

Turning words into action



Mainstreaming climate change in national and sector policies, strategies and programmes

What can be done and what are the institutional and capacity needs in your organisation?

References



- Dessai S. & Hulme M. (2004) Does climate adaptation policy need probabilities? *Climate Policy*, vol. 4 (2) 107-128. Available from: <http://www.mikehulme.org/wp-content/uploads/2007/04/2004-dessai-hulme-probabilities.pdf>
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